THE NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, FOR 1788. { VOLUME III. Number 44.

dramatical exercises; and all the pageantry, mimickry and buffoonery that can be devised for the entertainment of a gazing multitude.——A parliamentary speech taken from a news-paper, which, to commit to memory, costs them no more than a weeks study, they will pronounce with such surprising adroitness of address, and such inimitable gracefulness of gesture and utter-

consequent probability of his [illegible] further improvements in his k[illegible] the law, he has, by that reve[illegible] been thought worthy of a *Doct[illegible]* an American university [illegible] their own meer gra[illegible] a token of their hi[illegible] ing merit, an[illegible] respect, did

Sentiments, those who govern cannot conceal from themliged to put up even with Ridicule; and the coarsest ke the Lion in the Fable, they must bear the Blows of t in their Career, and compelled to give up those unjust Pursuits ration which is the proposed End and Reward of their Labours, nothing
DE LOLME, on the British Constitution.

NEW-HAVEN: Published by J. MEIGS,——Price Nine Shillings per Annum.

For the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

IT has long since been extensively known, that capt. Dayton of North-Haven and his wife have been debarred special communion and privileges with the church of which they were members, on account of Mrs. Dayton's obtaining a bill of divorce from her former husband, and her consequent marriage with Capt. Dayton. This affair has been regularly brought before the consociation of New-Haven County. From the peculiar manner in which this matter is treated in the late appeal, &c. Mr. Dayton, feeling himself injured, has published an address of the consociation by their Moderator, to the pastor of the church in North-Haven, that all concerned might have "true information of the unanimous views of the council, respecting the case referred to in said appeal"

The author of the appeal to the public, has thought it his duty (as he says) to make some strictures upon this address. He conceives one essential mistake, and complains of feeling himself particularly injured by that part of the address which suggested that "Capt. Dayton and his wife had no intimation that they were acting a criminal part against any known principle of the Pastor and Church." Thus indeed it appeared to the council, after a full and patient hearing of all parties. The Author of the appeal has informed the public, that the church made no attempt to prevent a separation, p. 36, and did it appear from the public hearing that the Pastor ever so much as *advised* against the divorce previously to its being obtained? The pastor was modestly reminded by Mrs. Dayton before the council, that she received it as his opinion and advice to her to get a bill of divorce from her former husband. She mentioned the time, place, and her circumstances and difficulties; and the import of her pastor's answer to her, asking her why she did not get a bill? or to the like import. The pastor's reply before the council was, that altho' he might say something like this, yet it was not meant by way of advice, but only as words of course, and thus the poor woman deceived herself, and offended her pastor, by taking him to mean as he said. Various reasons might be suggested here, why the council should conclude as expressed in the Moderator's address, that Capt. Dayton and his wife had no reason to think they were acting a criminal part in the view of their pastor.

The address of the consociation is charged with *mistake*, and *wrong principles*; calculated to circumvent and mislead the people--as being *unfair*, *insidious and fallacious*, &c. The Moderator and council are thus highly charged for saying that the Law respecting divorce is no new, but an ancient Law—that this state have been blessed with a succession of wise and religious Legislators, that such divorces have been practised from the first settlement, &c.

To make out this charge, the States of *Massachusett*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey* and the great *State of Pennsylvania* are brought to view. But the Moderator's address had respect to two persons of only a common education; common sence and candour would suppose that here the address had respect to the Laws and practice of their own State. Without going through a particular discrimination, the public will consider, that after a patient and candid public hearing of two or three days, the numerous council, upon the most mature deliberation, and with a happy uninamity came to their result. Previously to their publishing this, it was their desire that the Moderator should address the pastor and *church* in North-Haven. The address lately published was drawn up, and unanimously passed in council before it was delivered.

Every sensible person must know, that such hasty performances cannot in all respects be so accurately expressed, while the main thoughts may be just and pertinent. Are you to conclude that the consociation paid no attention to the sacred oracles, because they differed in opinion from the author of the Appeal, respecting the true import of certain passages of scripture? was it to be reasonably expected in such an address, that the council should meet all the particular arguments and objections contained in the lengthy plea of the pastor, which was delivered on Friday Evening, the week thus drawing to a close in absence from their families and people?

Explicitly waving all arguments on this subject, it was tenderly suggested, as the unanimous opinion of council, that even supposing the pastor and church might be right in their lately adopted sentiment, it would not be consistent with christian candour and meekness to proceed with such rigour against Capt. Dayton and his wife. All circumstances being considered, is not this consistent not only with reason and common sense, but with the word of God? is it not true that great and good men have thought, and still do think differently respecting the import of the divine rule in this matter? and that some divines of our communion the most eminent for purity and acquaintance with the scriptures, have been on the other side of the question from the author of the appeal? Is it not true that this state from the beginning has been distinguished by the means of grace, and with rulers truly venerable for their religious, as well as civil accomplishments? that at least *nearly* ever since the laws of the state have been digested into a regular system of government, divorces in cases of wilful desertion and persisted in, have been obtained and practised in this christian common wealth? May not the persons referred to in the address, be supposed to understand the laws and usages of their own community, but not those of other states, with the reasons of them? Why under these circumstances, should they be cut off from christian com-

munion with their brethren, for that which was practiſed in all the churches of their communion, and in which the particular church of their ſpecial union never interfered, and the paſtor's opinion to the contrary was not known previouſly to the tranſactions? From a right ſtating, wherein does the dangerous errour and inſidious falſhood of the council appear? Is the conduct of the Moderator and Conſociation in affectionately recommending, under theſe circumſtances, chriſtian candour and charity, to be claſſed with Jews, Mahometans, and all the wicked oppoſers of God, and the goſpel? Have the miniſters and churches of this vicinity denied the Lord that bought them, given up the fundamental doctrines of the goſpel, or rejected the authority and laws of Jeſus Chriſt? For certain reaſons to them concluſive, they have recommended as they have; but how does this bind any man's conſcience? Do they not allow to the paſtor and church of North-Haven, all that freedom which they claim, of thinking for themſelves? do they break communion with them for this difference in opinion? conſiſtently with all this, may they not recommend Capt. Dayton and his wife to their charity and communion, for the conſiderations ſpecified in the addreſs? Is there no place left among the chriſtian brethren, for that *charity which hopeth all things*, when they differ in opinion reſpecting the import of evidence or of the rule itſelf? One honeſt chriſtian ſuppoſes the direction in Mat. 18 chap. plainly requires him to treat all offences, public or private, by the rules there given: Another equally honeſt and attentive to the word of God, is clearly of opinion, that theſe rules reſpect only private offences. If for theſe and ſuch like reaſons, they ſhould break communion, where would it end?

Do the characters of the predeceſſors of *Jews* and *Mahometans* ſtand equally fair as the friends of God, and the Saviour, with that of our predeceſſors? or is it equally conſiſtent to plead the example of a bad character, as that of a good one? why does the author of the Appeal plead the authority of pious commentators, rather than a Shaftſbury, Tindal or Hume? Is it at all times utterly inconſiſtent with the nature of religion, to plead the uſage and example of antient chriſtians and godly parents, in a caſe circumſtanced as that of Mr. and Mrs Dayton's as a reaſon for charity and againſt ſeverity? Is it impoſſible that the author of the Appeal ſhould be an honeſt and good man, previouſly to his late ſentiments? In fine; however unfavourable a reception the Moderator's addreſs may meet with from those who, dy right but are requeſte with the late Appeal upo which is m dour, and th

A Friend to

at fam'd Dodona's grove,
to prophetic Jove.
dmire the verdant ſteep,
white with many a ſheep,
paſtures rich below
grazing cattle ſlow,
heavy tread
np.ſh head,
eth oft
oft.

An indiſcriminate Solution of in No. 38 reſpecting the Word DEGREE as uſed at the Colleges.

THE word DEGREE is nearly allied to the Latin word GRADUS, which in Engliſh mean a ſtep or ſtair. A pair of ſtairs, ſcale or ladder, by which we aſcend to a higher, or deſcend to a lower ſtation, may be ſaid to conſiſt of ſo many DEGREES as it contains ſtairs or ſteps. Hence thoſe 15 Pſalms which are entitled *Songs of Degrees* are ſo called, becauſe the muſicians, while ſinging them, were wont to ſtand on 15 ſteps or ſtairs, which led up into Solomon's temple. From the word *gradus* comes the word *gradual*, which ſignifies by *degrees*; and alſo the word *degrade*, which ſignifies to thruſt down, ſet or place in a lower degree. From this primitive ſignification, the word in the College dialect, is appropriated to ſignify the gradual aſcent by which the members of that ſociety aſcend, or clamber up from one *degree* of honor to another in the academical ſcale. Thoſe *degrees* may be conſidered either as private or public: The former are ſuch as are incident to the ſtudents in a forming ſtate, during their reſidence *intra parietes academicos*, or within the college walls after they are matriculated and while incloſed in the matrix or womb of their mother Yale, antecedent to her parturition, called the ſeaſon of her geſtation or pregnancy; containing for the moſt part (abating only for abortions) a period of four years. The denominations of the ſeveral *degrees* through which they paſs in this ſtage of their exiſtence, aſcending, are as follow, viz. that of *freſhman*, *ſophimore*, *junior ſophiſter*, and *ſenior ſophiſter*: in which ſteps of gradation or gradual aſcent, they may, perhaps, not unfitly, be likened to *embryo in utero*, in its ſeveral ſtages of formation antecedent to parturation, viz. *conception*, *incarnation*, *ſanguification* and *oſſification*, till the plaſtic materials are conſolidated into a complete indurated *fœtus*. I might add here that while they are in this gradual ſtate of formation, they are all in a ſtate of ſubordination to two orders who are in *degrees* of ſuperior em-

Stalking all his hinds before.
Thus muſing, night with even pace
Steals on, o'erſhad'wing nature's face;
While the bat with duſky wings
Flutters round in giddy rings,
And the buzzing chafters come
Cloſe by mine ear with ſolemn hum.
Homeward now my ſteps I guide
Some riſing graſſy bank beſide,
Stud'ed thick with ſparks of light
Iſſuing from many a glow-worm bright,
While village-cur with minute bark

their hats off a pilf'rer in the diſtance ten rods from a tutor, but from the preſident at the diſtance of twenty rods: but whether the degrees of dignity are to be meaſured by the ſimple ratio of thoſe diſtances, or by the ſquares of the ſame, may perhaps be made a queſtion; that is to ſay, whether according to the ſimple diſtances, or the area of the circles of which thoſe diſtances are reſpectively the radii or ſemi diameters the peripheries of which are called the circumſcribing limits of their reſpective circumambient atmoſpheres; which fall as much ſhort of that of the BOHON UPAS or poiſon tree of JAVA we have heard ſo much of, as the ſquare of 10 or 20 rods comes ſhort of that of 18 miles. If the eſtimation be according to the former ratio, the tutorial dignity to that of the preſidential will be as one to two; if according to the latter, as one to four: the former we think is moſt likely, as the ſtudents, when within the foremention'd limits, are not always arranged in a rectilineal direction, but may perchance, ſtand *undique circumfuſi*; and it is mathematically certain, that four times ſo many ſcholars may ſtand at once (*nudato capite*) upon the preſidential, as upon the tutorial area. On this ſuppoſition, ſhould there happen, however, four tutors at the college at once (as ſometimes has been the caſe) the whole aggregate of the tutorial may (for the time being) equal that of the preſidential dignity; which depends on this principle (which is true all the world over) that four times one is equal to one time four.——A tranſition from the private to the public degrees may now take place.——Theſe are either primary or ſecondary; the former take place at the end of the fourth year, when the ſtudents are diſlodged from the uterine regions of their renowned matron, and begin to inhale and exhale the breath of life in free and open air. By this degree is publicly announced the nativity of a noble *proles*, *ſoboles* or progeny, who are ſtored with ſuch an exhauſtleſs fund of innate ideas in all the branches of polite literature as render them complete connoiſſures in the fine arts of ſalutation theatrical, ſcenical or

dramatical exercises; and all the pageantry, mimickry and buffoonery that can be devised for the entertainment of a gazing multitude.——A parliamentary speech taken from a news-paper, which, to commit to memory, costs them no more than a weeks study, they will pronounce with such surprising adroitness of address, and such inimitable gracefulness of gesture and utterance, that a great part of the admiring auditory, tho' they certainly know to the contrary, will really believe it to be wholly an extemporary effusion instantly produced from the inventive genius of the speaker himself; especially if it be embellished with the additional graces of the *extensio et libratio brachiorum*; the *suppletio pedum*; and the *elevatio ad amussim digitorum*; as well as the nice adjustment of the proportion of the curvature of the *vertebra cervicalis et spinalis*, *inter legiendum*. When there happens to be a coincidence of all these ornamentals, as is often the case, one would fancy himself to be either in the American Congress, or Parliament of Great Britain. A secondary degree commences three years after the primary, by this they are introduced to the honor of being complete adepts in those arts and sciences, in which their minds have been employed in the earlier parts of life. There are also some *Degrees* conferred by the overseers of the college, which are bestowed *pro merito* on such as have never had an Education at any college, to shew there are many such who have as much learning as those who have gone through the college: and that there is not so much in college learning as the world have been wont to imagine. Other *degrees* there are which are termed *honorary*, which are conferred by the overseers of college as a mark of their peculiar approbation, respect, and favourable feelings towards some gentlemen of honour whom they would wish to represent as being high in their esteem. Of this kind of munificence of theirs, we are told, the famous D—r J—ns n has of late been made a particular object. This worthy gentleman justly termed the American oracle of law, and another Lord Mansfield, from the fame of his merit, even in early life, was, by the ancient and respectable university of Oxford, in England, thought worthy of a *Doctorate* in his profession: which accordingly, as a testimony of their sense of his worth, they conferred upon him; but by the subsequent defection of Great Britain, that same honor partaking of the ill effects of the common apostacy, has been greatly eclipsed, sullied and laid in the dirt: But from the consideration of his having arrived at a very advanced of life, and the consequent probability of his having made further improvements in his knowledge of the law, he has, by that reverend board, been thought worthy of a *Doctorate* even from an American university; which they, of their own meer grace and special favour, as a token of their high sense of his distinguishing merit, and as a mark of their peculiar respect, did (as we are told) at the last commencement confer upon him. The Doctor being now gladdened with this stream of their benignity, sensible of his own obligations, and from his knowledge in the doctrine of hydraulicks, well knowing that tis very possible a stream may rise nearly as high as its fountain, will doubtless in proper time (if he has not done it already) return them deserved thanks. A short story may conclude the whole.

I once kept a parish school, made up of boys of different classes and ages, viz. Grammarians, mathematitians, writers, readers, spellers, and abecedarians, who frequently expressed their esteem of their master by small donations or presents, which individuals would according to their age and ability offer him; One would present him with an elegant staff to walk with; another perhaps, with a snuff-box; another with two or three large mellow pears, another with a handful of good walnuts, &c. &c. The mode of presentation was depositing their little presents on my table, then making a low bow and pointing to the present with their finger.—One day as I was sitting near my table, I observed a *parvulus* about three years old, bowing before me and pointing at something on the table; casting my eye towards the point of direction, at first I could discern nothing, but I soon, by the help of a small refulgency occasioned by the reflection of the sun beams through a window, discover'd it to be an ordinary pin; which I picked up, stuck in my sleeve, stroked his little head, and above all was careful to thank him for his present.—A few days after I observed another little urchin of equal age, and as is most likely animated with a spirit of rivalship, bowing and pointing as before; At first I discerned no object, as my sight could not be aided by any refulgency reflected by sun beams as before it being not distinguished by its colour from the rest of the table, they being both opaq e---by a near inspection, however, I at length discovered it to be a *nub of brown sugar* about the size of a hazelnut; for which, after taking it up, as a token of my acceptance, I was careful to thank my little benefactor, shew marks of pleasedness, by stroking his hair &c. and in fine improved the whole as an occasion of exorting him to be a good boy, and to be careful to study his book.

A project for lessening the expences of law-suits and making debts worth more than at present, which will probably never be adopted, because it will not suit *judges* of the *county courts debtors* or *attorneys*.

Humbly submitted to the other good people of the state.

THERE are now too many Justices of the peace,—the number renders the office less respectable, it employs men who are not fit for the place, it makes the business so little to each that none of them will take pains to qualify themselves, and it so divides the business that it has become necessary to put the fees too high.

Make but one justice where there is now four five or six, and the fees for judgement by confession or default will be high enough at 6d or 9d, and the same for an execution; whereas the fees are now low enough at 1/6 for a judgement, and 1s for an execution. To remedy this, make the number of justices less, and the fees lower.

The greatest part of the suits in the county courts, and too many in the superior courts, are suits concerning the merits of which there are no disputes. It is common for the docket in a county court to contain three, four or five hundred causes (in some instances more than a thousand) of all which it frequently happens, that not more than twenty, thirty or fifty are ever disputed, even including the trifling pleas of abatement. Why are the others brought into court, or why are they kept there? Only

to delay juſtice. If this be any evil the following cure is propoſed.

Let all ſuch be brought before juſtices though the demand be ever ſo large, in the ſame manner as ſuch now are where the demand does not exceed 4l. Thus juſtice will be ſpeedy. But allow an appeal to the ſuperior court in all caſes where there is any real diſpute. To prevent appeals where there is no diſpute, and for delay only, ſuffer the party recovering to take out execution, the appeal notwithſtanding, on his giving proper ſurety to refund the money if his judgement be reverſed on the appeal. This will prevent all vexatious appeals and bring all real diſputes to a ſolemn trial.

If this propoſal ſhould be adopted we ſhould have no county courts —Experience has taught us, that the public pay more money in one year to lawyers, judges and ſheriffs for the buſineſs of the county courts, than in four years for the buſineſs of ſuperior courts. And after all a great part of the buſineſs which has been heard in the county courts is reheard in the ſuperior court. Nor will this propoſal greatly increaſe the buſineſs of the ſuperior court, for as no cauſes will be carried there for delay, there will be only the real diſputes, which are always few compared with the whole number :— and even the diſputes will be gradually leſſened when diſputing does not anſwer the purpoſe of delay.

A COUNTRYMAN.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 7.

LINENS and other manufactures of this country, to the amount of upwards of two hundred thouſand pounds, were, within theſe few days ſhipped for different ports in America.

Friday the ſhip Two Brothers ſailed down the river, bound for Philadelphia, with an immenſe quantity of Iriſh manufacture on board, particularly upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of Iriſh Linens. We ſincerely congratulate our countrymen on the riſing trade of this kingdom, which in a ſhort time, will bid defiance to the baſe arts of our ungrateful ſiſter country, who, on every occaſion, endeavours to cramp the trade and commerce of this free nation. We cannot at the ſame time but highly applaud the patriotic ſpirit of our independent merchants and manufacturers, who, we may ſay, at the riſk of their all, ſupport on every occaſion the riſing trade of this kingdom. The integrity and honour of the owners and maſters of veſſels in the American trade, entitle them alſo to their ſhare of the public praiſe, for to their ſtrict attention to the concerns of their employers, and their knowledge in the arts of navigation, may in a great meaſure be attributed the quick intercourſe between this and the American continent.

LONDON.

Auguſt 2. Our letters from Peterſburgh are full of rejoicings made there for the prince of Naſſau's victory over the captain pacha. At Vienna—which place the news reached firſt, the demonſtrations of joy were nearly equal.

At Conſtantinople, on the contrary, the greateſt care is taken to conceal it from the people, and to prepare their minds the better for it, when it can no longer be done, as well as to amuſe them for the preſent, Janniſſaries are pretended to be perpetually arriving with accounts of the advantages obtained over the enemy's troops in Moldavia, and the Bannat, in confirmation of which, ſackfulls of ears and noſes are nailed up againſt the gates, &c. of the Seraglio: which has had no ſmall effect in quieting the turbulent temper of the Ottomans.

While it has been faſhionable, and not without very good ſhow of reaſon, to deny the character and military talents of Paul Jones, the ſhare that commander has had in the very great naval victory lately obtained over the Turks in Liman, has given the Ruſſians a very high idea of him. His courage, indeed, never was doubted, and his conduct on this occaſion is ſaid to have been ſecond to none but that of the prince of Naſſau.

The naval victory lately obtained by the Ruſſians on the Liman, is a circumſtan that may not a little tend to the negocia ons for a peace. Before this the Turks, they had not the advantage, at leaſt ma ſuch good head againſt their enemies, th the Ottoman pride was greatly raiſed by i The defeat of their old famous captain P cha will make them hang down their hea again; and unleſs the Swedes ſhould ſta in the way, a general tranquility may fo take place of the ſound of war, and din arms.

Auguſt 7. A formal declaration of w is expected ſoon to be made by his Swe iſh majeſty againſt the Empreſs of all t Ruſſians. This will probably develope very intricate and complicated maſs of po litical negociation, and diſcloſe alliance that may make the *Autocratice* tremble o her throne!

Extract of a letter from Rome, July 8.

"Notwithſtanding the powerful arm ments which are at preſent cruiſing in t Mediterranean, the Algerines ſtill infe our ſeas with daring inſolence, and, in d fiance of all laws, commit depredations u on ſhips of every nation they meet, excep the Engliſh and ſome few others who co tinue in friendſhip with them: and wh is ſtill more dreadful and alarming, the lawleſs invaders are not ſatisfied with th numerous miſchiefs they commit at ſea, b frequently land upon our coaſt, carry off th inhabitants, and lay waſte whole village In conſequence of theſe outrages, his hol neſs has augmented his fleet, with the ad dition of five men of war and three gallie and likewiſe ordered ſeveral large bodies troops to be ſtationed along the ſea coaſt protect the inhabitants from the ravages those hardened ruffians, who are at preſe become ſo deſperate and ſanguinary, th unleſs engaged by a ſuperior force, there little chance with them, as in all their act ons theſe villains ſeldom or never ſtrike, b fight to the laſt extremity, altho' ſure to b cut to pieces."

Engagement by land between th Swedes and Ruſſians.

It is well authenticated, that very bloody battle has happene between the Swedes and Ruſſian on the borders of Finland. Eve ry thing that could animate th troops on both ſides aſſiſted. Bot the King of Sweden and the Gran Duke of Ruſſia headed their re pective forces.

In the onſet, the Ruſſians ha

onſiderably the advantage, and ttacked the left wing of the Swedh forces with great bravery and effect, taking from them the whole of their artillery, with 500 priſonrs. The King at the head of a ew regiments inſtantly flew to heir relief, and the ſoldiers aniated by the preſence and example of their ſovereign, rallied and harged afreſh with the greateſt ury and conduct, and put to flight he whole of the Ruſſian army. The Count Muſchim Pouſkin and 000 priſoners with the whole arillery fell into the hands of the Swedes. The Grand Duke retreated with the ſcattered remains of his rmy into the fortreſs of Wyburg, which was immediately inveſted by the King of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburg is of he laſt importance to Ruſſia, for hould it fall, Peterſburgh muſt be pen to every danger and attack, nd in all probability will ſurrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expence of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three different quarters.

The report of a ſecond engagement by ſea, between theſe powers as it now comes to us leaves little room to doubt its veracity. Letters from Philau and Koningſburgh ſpeak of it as certain. The loſs of the Ruſſians is two hips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helſingfors and Revel.

The town of Frederickſham in Ruſſian Finland is inveſted by ſea and land, and has been cannonaded with great ſucceſs. The Swediſh armed gallies do great execution.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

On Monday evening the 16th inſt. two fellows attacked a man on the ridge-road neae the three mile ſtone, and after plundering him, abuſed him in the moſt ſhocking manner, having cut and wounded him with knives, ſo badly, that he died on the Saturday following. Two men were taken up on ſuſpicion, and being brought before the unfortunate ſufferer he declared them to be the perſons who aſſaulted him.

A correſpondent wiſhes that the laws reſpecting the driving of horſes and carriages, through the ſtreets of this city, were properly enforced, as the lives of the inhabitants are frequently endangered threugh the careleſneſs of carters, draymen, &c.——On Monday the 13th inſt. a little girl was run over by a cart in Seventh near Arch ſtreet, by which both its arms were broken; and what is extraordinary, none of the five horſes which were in the cart touched the child, although they paſſed over it; but the injury was done by one of the wheels.

Wedneſday night about eight o'clock, a moſt daring robbery was committed in Third-ſtreet, juſt below Lombard-ſtreet, by two fellows, who ſeizing an inhabitant within ſight of his own houſe, and putting a piſtol to his head, demanded his money, threatning deſtruction if he made a noiſe, and he was thus obliged to deliver what caſh he had about him; but the villains deſiring him to go with them to a dark and loneſome place, he thought proper to reſiſt, and accordingly forced himſelf away, when one of them fired a piſtol at him, which, however, fortunately miſſed, and the neighbourhood being then alarmed, the robbers made off. Several people were in ſight at the time, but were ignorant of the affair untill the piſtol went off. The ſame fellows had but a few minutes before ſtopped a fellow in the ſame ſpot, but a girl coming out of an adjacent houſe with a lighted candle, they left him.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

Britain has in America an armed force of 13 battallions, which is a geater number than ſhe has either in the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies, and what is a little extraordinary, a great part of this force is ſtationed within the territories of the ſovereign and independent ſtates of America. Until full reſtitution is made by the United States for the infraction of the treaty of peace, the weſtern poſts will not be delivered up—ſo ſays my Lord Dorcheſter.

A Silver mine has lately been diſcovered at Rocheſter, in Ulſter County, near Eſopus; the vein appears to be 5 feet by 2: It is but juſt opened; there is no knowing how far it extends.

POURTSMOUTH, Oct. 18.

We hear from Concord, that on Tueſday laſt (it being parade day with one of the companies there) ſeveral young men went to the houſe of one of their officers, to give him a gun, as it is termed. For this purpoſe, they loaded their pieces very heavy; one of them, a Mr. *Scales*, put in a very extravagant charge, and upon being cautioned that the gun would burſt he replied, I will venture it. Being arrived at the door, *Scales* diſcharged his piece which immedaitely burſt, the force of which whirled him round oppoſite to the muzzle of his companion's piece, which being diſcharged in the confuſion, the contents were lodged in his body, and wounded him ſo dangerouſly as to occaſion his diſſolution before the cloſe of the day. May his fate ſerve as a warning to others, how they perſevere in a practice which ſo often proves fatal.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 25.

On Thurſday afternoon Bark Traſk, of Smithfield, in going acroſs the Great Bridge inthis town, was met by a horſe-cart, which ſtruck him as he paſſed, and threw him down, when a wheel of the cart he was driving paſſed over his ſtomach, whereby he was deprived of life in about two hours.

B O S T O N, October 30.

On Friday laſt arrived at this port the brig Eliza and Maria, Capt. Blount, in 42 days from Briſtol. From papers received by this arrival, as late as September 6th, the following intelligence is extracted.

N A P L E S, July 15.

Never in the memory of man was the weather ſo intenſely hot, at leaſt for a conſtancy, as it has been all this ſummer. We hear in particular from Calabria, that for ſeveral days paſt the inhabitants feel as if actually ſcorched; inſomuch that they declare they could not exiſt if they did not continually plunge into the water.

L O N D O N, Auguſt 26.

Letters of repriſal having iſſued at Peterſburgh againſt the Swedes, the Ruſſians have ſeized on thirty Swediſh ſhips that happened to be in their ports.

When the king of Sweden received the manifeſto of the empreſs of Ruſſia, he is ſaid to have torn it, and to have expreſſed himſelf in the preſence of ſeveral general officers as follows; "We ſhall ſee whether the deſcendant of the great Guſtavus Adolphus is to be the vaſſal of Ruſſia."

Europe is now ſo involved in a war, that it is not eaſy to determine on which ſide to direct the attention. Between Ruſſia, the emperor and the Porte upwards of *nine hundred thouſand* men are in the field, ready for all the horrors, devaſtation, and miſchief of eagerly conteſted war!

If war breaks out, as it is now expected, between the Danes and Swedes, it will be rendered peculiarly bloody, by that animoſity, which the two nations entertain againſt each other, and which the length of time, and the intermarriages of the royal families of both countries with each other, have not been able to extinguiſh.

A morning paper poſitively aſſerts that a compact has been entered into by the king of Great-Britain, Pruſſia and the prince of Orange, to prevent Denmark taking a part againſt Sweden.

Sept. 4. By letters from Sir James Ainſlee at Conſtantinople, the laſt of which is dated July 15, we learn the plague has much increaſed there, as well as in all the towns and villages bordering on the Boſphorus and Propontis, and on the road towards Belgrade; it has likewiſe broken out in Moldavia, where its ravages among the Auſtrian troops are very conſiderable, and greatly contributed to the retreat of the army from before that place. He further ſays that contagious diſorder has already carried off 6000 people at Chetzim, and that the malady exiſts over all the Turkiſh frontiers; a circumſtance which, added to the meditated invaſion into the Bannat, and towards the Sava, cannot fail to make a moſt extenſive devaſtation.

Fatal Effects of Gaming.

Mr. Brodie, now under ſentence of death for breaking into the general exciſe office for Scotland, in the night of the 5th of March laſt, and ſtealing from thence bank notes and money,---at the death of his father, which happened about 12 years ſince, inherited a conſiderable eſtate in houſes in the city of Edinburgh, together with 10,000 in caſh. But by an unhappy connection and a too great propenſity to that deſtructive, tho too prevalent minant paſſion, GAMING, he is reduced to his preſent deplorable ſituation.

Termination of the Commotions in France.

Paris, Aug. 6. An arret of council has been iſſued, which fixes the meeting of the ſtates-general to the firſt of September, and ſuſpends until that time the re-eſtabliſhment of the court pleniere.

In this it is ſtated, that, though the original intention was to convoke this meeting in the beginning of the year 1789, yet to avoid the inconvenience which would ariſe in the winter, from the buſtle of election in ſome provinces, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the right of thoſe where it was ſuſpended, it was proper to announce, that "the States General of the kingdom would be held on the firſt day of May next."

The king then goes on "I ſhall look forward with ſatisfaction to that period, when I ſhall ſee myſelf ſurrounded by that generous and faithful nation, which I have the honour to govern.

"Aſſured of experiencing the happy effects of their zeal and affection, I flatter myſelf with the pleaſing conſolation of ſerene and peaceful days ſpeedily ſucceeding to times of riot and intemperance, when order ſhall be reſtored in all parts, the public credit be entirely conſolidated, and France ſhall rejoy, without further interrupti

at weight and consideration due its extent, its population, and e character of its inhabitants,"

The court pleniere is to be held five months after the states-gene- of the kingdom, and deferred til then, to quiet all alarms, & ve time for representations and dresses.

Serious politicians consider the dden compliance of the French ing with the demands of his sub- cts, in convening the states-gen- al, as the effect of concerted and ng premeditated policy. The tercations with his subjects have nished him with a pretence of mpleting his army, and arrang- g the military camps in such sit- ations as are best calculated for reign service, without incurring e interference or even suspicion any rival power.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

Yesterday the honorable General ourt of this commonwealth con- ened at the state house in this own.

His Excellency, the governor, ith advice of council, has been aled to appoint Thursday, the th day of November next, to observed as a day of Public hanksgiving throughout this mmonwealth.

HILADELPHIA, October 30.

The honorable George Read, and chard Baffet, Esquires, are ap- inted to represent the Delaware e, in the senate of the United tes.

tract of a letter from Edinburgh, September 22.

" Dr. Clark has discovered that ng two or three broiled herrings at bed time, and eating no other food that night, will effectually remove the gout, if not totally cure it. If an intolerable thirst ensues, chewing hay or straw will excite an exudation from the salival glands, and afford relief."

On Sunday morning last departed this life, at Bordentown, THOMAS READ, Esq. late master of the ship Alliance, and during the late war, a captain in the American navy; while integrity, benevolence, patriotism, and courage, united with the most gentle manners, are respected and admired, among men, the name of this valuable citizen and soldier will be revered and beloved by all who knew him. He was, in the noblest import of the word, A MAN.

(From an Alexandria paper.)

Federal Electioneering for a Vice-President.

General Knox, the former distinguished Commander of the artillery of the Uuited States, and the present able secretary at war, is universally known to be a man of a well organised head and an honest heart. A correspondent informs us, that there is the strongest probability General Knox will have the votes of some of the eastern and all the middle states, for Vice-President. The same correspondent adds, it is most earnestly wished this gentleman may be favoured with the suffrages of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, if on a candid examination into his character and circumstances, he shall be found more unexceptionable than any other *candidate*. As RECOMMENDATIONS of a very impressive nature, it is mentioned that General KNOX is a citizen of the respectable commonwealth of Massachusetts, that he is subject to as few unreasonable prejudices as any man in the UNION, and that he possesses the entire confidence of the AMERICAN CINCINNATUS. Our correspondent hopes that such of our *Brothers of the Type*, as shall be convinced of the truth of these Assertions, will not fail to give this paragraph a place in their papers.

NEW-HAVEN November 6.

Last Friday morning the mercury, in Fahrenheit's thermometer, stood at 19 above 0. which would be called cold weather at Christmas; and yesterday it stood at 72 which would be called hot weather in June.

The celebrated financier, *Neckar*, who has for some time been neglected, is re-appointed *Minister and Director General of the Finances of France.* This event has filled the Parisians with exultation, and raised the credit of the nation surprisingly.

Died, in England, Thomas Sheridan, Esquire. He was a credit and honour to the profession it was his lot in early life to embrace; and in the literary world his works on elocution and education, prove him an eminent scholar and able writer: but what is higher praise, he was a man of the strictest honor, and of most unblemished integrity.

Last Thursday Miss Lucy Gill of Middletown fell into Connecticut river, and after lying some minutes under water, was taken up apparently dead, but by proper application, soon recovered.

☞ *Page 4, col. 1, line 4th & 7th, for* such *read* suits.

CYNTHIA,

An Elegiac Poem,

BENEATH an aged oak's embowering shade,
Whose spreading arms with gray moss fringed were,
Around whose trunk the clasping ivy stray'd;
A love lorn youth oft pensive wou'd repair.

Fast by, a Naiad taught her stream to glide,
Which through the dale a winding channel wore;
The silver willow deck'd its verdant side,
The whispering sedges wav'd along the shore.

Here oft, when morn peep'd o'er the dusky hill;
Here oft when eve bedew'd the misty vale;
Careless he laid him all beside the rill,
And pour'd in strains like these his artless tale.

Ah! would he say—and then a sigh would heave:
Ah Cynthia! sweeter than the breath of morn,
Soft as the gentle breath that fans at eve,
Of thee bereft how shall I live forlorn?

Ah! What avails this sweetly solemn bow'r,
That silent stream where dimpling eddies play;
Yon thymy bank bedeck'd with many a flow'r,
Where maple tufts exclude the beam of day.

Robb'd of my love, for how can these delight,
Though lavish spring her smiles around has cast!
Despair, alas! that whelms the soul in night,
Dims the sad eye and deadens every taste.

As droops the lilly at the blighting gale;
Or crimson-spotted cowslip of the mead,
Whose tender stalk (alas! their stalk so frail)
Some hasty foot hath bruis'd with heedless tread:

As droops the woodbine when some village hind
Hath fell'd the sapling elm it fondly bound;
No more it gadding dances in the wind,
But trails its fading beauties on the ground:

So droops my soul, dear maid, downcast and sad,
For ever! ah! for ever torn from thee.
Bereft of each sweet hope, which once it had,
When love, when treacherous love first smil'd on me.

Return blest days, return ye laughing hours,
Which led me up the roseate steep of youth;
Which strew'd the simple path with vernal flow'rs,
And bade me court chaste Science and fair Truth.

Ye know, the curling breeze, or gilded fly
That idly wantons in the noontide air,
Was not so free, was not so gay as I,
For ah! I knew not then or love, or care

Witness ye winged daughters of the year,
If e'er a sigh had learnt to heave my breast,
If e'er my cheek was conscious of a tear,
'Till Cynthia came and rob'd my soul of rest.

O have you seen, bath'd in the morning dew,
The budding rose its infant bloom display;
When first its virgin tints unfold to view,
It shrinks and scarcely trusts the blaze of day.

So soft, so delicate, so sweet she came,
Youth's damask glow just dawning on her cheek:
I gaz'd, I sigh'd, I caught the tender flame,
Felt the fond pang, and droop'd with passion, weak.

Yet not unpitied was my pain the while;
For oft beside yon sweet briar in the dale,
With many a blush, with many a melting smile,
She sate and listen'd to my plaintive tale.

Ah me! I fondly dreamt of pleasures rare,
Nor deem'd so sweet a face with scorn could glow;
How could you cruel then pronounce despair,
Chill the warm hope, and plant the thorn of woe?

What though no treasures canker in my chest,
Nor crowds of suppliant vassals hail [illegible] lord!
What though my roof can boast no princ[illegible] guest,
Nor surfeits lurk beneath my frugal boa[illegible]

Yet should Content, that shuns the gil[illegible] bed,
With smiling peace, and Virtue th[illegible] forgot,
And rose-lip'd Health, which haunts [illegible] straw-built shed,
With cherub joy, frequent my little [illegible]

Led by chaste Love, the decent band sh[illegible] come,
O charmer would'st thou deign my ro[illegible] share?
Nor should the muses scorn our humble do[illegible]
Or knit in mystic dance, the Graces [illegible]

The wood-land nymphs, and gentle [illegible] at eve,
Forth from the dripping cave and m[illegible] dell,
Should round our hearth fantastic mea[illegible] weave,
And shield from mischief by their g[illegible] dian spell.

Come then bright maid, and quit the [illegible] throng,
Have rural joys no charm to win thy [illegible]
—She proud, alas! derides my humble [illegible]
Scorns the fond vow, and spurns the [illegible] stole.

Then love begone thy thriftless empire y[illegible]
In youthful toils I'll lose the unmanly p[illegible]
With echoing horns I'll rouse the jo[illegible] field,
Urge the keen chace, or sweep along [illegible] plain.

Or all in some lone moss-grown tow'r sub[illegible]
With midnight lamp I'll watch pale C[illegible] thia round,
Explore the choicest rolls of ancient Ti[illegible]
And heal with Wisdom's balm my ha[illegible] wound.

Or else I'll roam—Ah no! that sigh [illegible] found,
Tells me that stubborn love disdain[illegible] yield;
Nor flight, nor Wisdom's balm can hea[illegible] wound,
Nor pain forsake me in the jocund [illegible]